

Conservation International
Healthy Families, Healthy Forests: Combining
Reproductive Health with Biodiversity Protection for Effective Programming

Year 2 (FY04) Annual Results Report

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I. Introduction

This report covers Year Two (FY04) key results under the “Healthy Families, Healthy Forests: Combining Reproductive Health with Biodiversity Protection for Effective Programming” grant. CI is implementing Population and Environment (PE) projects in three countries, the Philippines, Madagascar, and Cambodia. CI attempted to implement a PE project in Guatemala, but was unsuccessful in forging effective partnerships with local institutions and therefore discontinued activities there in December 2003.

The goal of this project is to engage communities living in and around biodiversity hotspots in activities that integrate biodiversity conservation with improved access to reproductive health (RH) and family planning (FP). The projects seek to help local communities and policy-makers understand the relationship between having smaller and healthier families with an improved stewardship of natural resources.

This grant also supports activities of the Community Conservation Coalition (CCC), a consortium of diverse organizations working together “to examine and promote the linkages of environmental stewardship with population, health, education, and the economy.” The mission of the CCC is to contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by fostering communication, collaboration, and institutional change within member organizations and their partners concerning the linkages among conservation, population dynamics, health, education, and the economy.

The goal of the activities supported by this grant are to address the gaps that continue to separate the fields of conservation, population, and development, by promoting integrated approaches that recognize conservation as a social issue.

The Key Results table below summarizes some key activities and outcomes of each country program. The Discussion section provides a summary of outcomes and activities for the country programs, as well as CI’s DC based PE program and the CCC.

Table of Key Results			
Activity Number	Key Result	Status of Key Result	Page number for more information
Philippines			
1.1	Continued capacity building of Local Government Units (LGUs) and Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) to improve the delivery of RH/FP information, supplies and services.	On-track	4
1.2	Delivered reproductive health and family planning supplies and related services to the local communities in the target area.	On-track	5
1.3	Conducted follow up and/or monitoring and evaluation for the RH/FP activities implemented and integrate lessons learned into future implementation plans and LGU and partner activities.	On-track	6
1.4	Continued IEC awareness campaigns and informal education to build deeper understanding and support for biodiversity conservation.	On-track	7
2.1	Provided technical assistance and support to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), LGU and Peoples Organizations for the review and updating of the Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) management plans.	On-track	9
2.2	Build the capacity of Peoples Organizations and Indigenous People to effectively manage the three CBFMs and the CADC in Baggao.	On-track	9
2.3	Promoted biodiversity-compatible economic activities within the three CBFMs and the CADC in Baggao.	On-track	10

Madagascar			
Activity Number	Key Result	Status	Page number for more information
1.1	Continue and expand information, education and communication (IEC) campaign to improve the understanding of RH/FP and its importance to healthy families and a healthy environment.	On-track	12
1.2	Complete the first training course for community health promoters in basic RH/FP with linkages to environmental health. Conduct the course in additional communities.	Completed	13
2.1	Work with communities to implement natural resource management (NRM) plans for subset of communities in the target areas; conduct related trainings.	On-track	16
2.2	Implement alternative livelihood and nutrition training for recruited Women's Nutrition Team (EFEN) teams.	On-track	16
2.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	On-track	17

Cambodia Reporting period: February 15 th 2004 – June 30 th 2004			
Activity Number	Key Result	Status	Page number for more information
1.1	Meet the demand for RH/FP services through improved supply and emergency referral service	On track	18
1.2	Augment and improve existing health services to increase access to RH/FP	On track	18
1.3	Identify and initiate livelihood strategies that will increase demand for RH/FP services, especially through women's participation and networking	On track	
2.1	Facilitate Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP), integrating community resource needs with conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas	On track	19
2.2	Facilitate the additions of the RH/FP component and conservation priorities into commune development plans.	On track	19
2.3	Strengthen the capacity of commune councils, particularly through increased women's participation, for Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)	On track	
2.4	Build local support for biodiversity conservation needs for specific sites and species and increase understanding of linkage between RH/FP services and conservation.	Delayed	
3.1	Threats to biodiversity conservation identified in Koh Kong and Pursat Provinces	Delayed	19
3.2	Population growth and demographic threat to biodiversity assessment completed for the CCPF.	Delayed	20
3.3	Work with provincial planners to develop a spatial model of natural population growth and migration projections based on existing incentives and current development trends	Delayed	
3.4	Work with government and NGO stakeholders to expand the protected area network to include KBAs not covered under the current system	Delayed	

CI-DC Technical Leadership and Support			
1.1	Provide technical support to field programs with PE projects	On-track	20
Community Conservation Coalition (CCC)			
1.1	Develop organizational principles.	Completed	22
2.1	Continue monthly meetings and seminars with presentations from member organizations and guests working in community conservation.	On-track	23

3.1	Create a CD-based resource kit of social science tools for conservation planning and management.	Completed	23
3.2	Seek other activities to disseminate collective knowledge of the CCC, and implement them.	On-track	24
4.1	Identify and hold special events that will increase the Coalition's visibility.	On-track	24
4.2	Produce brochures on the CCC to disseminate at meetings, conferences and seminars.	Completed	25
4.3	Create a CCC webpage.	Completed	25

II. Discussion of Key Results in Country Programs

A. Philippines

i. Key Long-Term Program Objectives for the Philippines

With only 3 percent of the original primary forest cover remaining, and roughly 5 percent of marine ecosystems in pristine condition, the Philippines are in critical danger of losing some of the world's most unique flora, fauna, and marine life. Rapid population growth due to high fertility rates and internal migration threatens both natural resources and the livelihood of rural Filipinos who depend on these resources. The goal of this project is to reduce population pressure on natural resources and improve the quality of life in communities surrounding key biodiversity areas.

In the Sierra Madre of northern Luzon, the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela stand out as high-risk areas for population growth and increased degradation of the remaining forest. One of the key municipalities in this area is Baggao, where surveys have shown pressing needs for both increased access to reproductive health care and strengthening of community forest management and forest protection. CI and partners focus efforts on training for midwives, health promoters and communities on reproductive health and family planning, as well as mobilizing and strengthening community organizations to better manage community forest concessions.

ii. Discussion of Key Results for the Philippines

Objective 1: Encourage and enable target community residents of reproductive age (15-49) to adopt safe and appropriate RH/FP practices.

By enabling target communities to adopt safe and appropriate RH/FP practices, the project attempts to improve quality of life in communities living in key biodiversity areas, and to reduce population pressures on natural resource, two major goals of this project.

The key activities for accomplishing this objective were:

- Continuing capacity building of Local Government Units (LGUs) and Barangay (village) Health Workers (BHWs) to improve the delivery of RH/FP information, supplies and services;
- Delivering reproductive health and family planning supplies and related services to the local communities in the target area;
- Conducting follow up and/or monitoring and evaluation for the RH/FP activities implemented and integrate lessons learned into future implementation plans and LGU and partner activities; and
- Continuing information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns and informal education to build deeper understanding and support for biodiversity conservation.

Activity 1.1 Continue capacity building of Local Government Units (LGUs) and Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) to improve the delivery of RH/FP information, supplies and services.

CI Philippines and partner NGO (PROCESS Luzon) developed the training modules from the results of Training Needs Assessment conducted in year one purposely to capacitate the rural health and population workers involve in the PE project. Three (3) training modules were developed for LGU health workers, Midwives, BHWs, and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) or Hilots. To reinforce the trainings, a couple's class module was also developed to serve as on-the-job training for the rural health workers to further enhance their skills.

PROCESS Luzon conducted the RH/FP trainings in collaboration with CI Philippines and the municipal government of Baggao. Mayor Leonardo Pattung of Baggao who is a physician by profession and the municipal health officer serves as regular lecturer. Likewise, representatives from the Regional and Provincial Offices of the Department of Health and POPCOM provided technical support and they also serve as trainers. Brochures on natural family planning and community health delivery produced by the

Department of Health and POPCOM were given to the trainees. These are good reference material for the health workers to dispense their duties in their respective communities.

To complement the trainings, PROCESS led the Couples' Classes to further strengthen the delivery of RH/FP services at the community level. The trained Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) and the traditional birth attendants joined the couple's class for them to be exposed to the work to enhance their knowledge and develop further their skills and confidence. Table 1 below shows the trainings and couple's classes conducted.

Table 1: List of Trainings and Couple's Classes Conducted in FY04

Title	Type & Number of Participants	Date Conducted
1. Community-Based RH/FP Training for BHWs	45 – BHWs (39); midwives (6)	June 30, '03 – July 2, '04
2. Seminar on Community Approach to Birth Attendance	37 – Hilots (untrained)	July 31 – August 2, 2003
3. Training for Traditional Birth Attendants (Batch 2)	23 – Hilots (untrained)	January 29 – 31, 2004
4. Couples Classes (6 batches)		
4.1 Barangay Awallan	3 couples	November 8, 2003
4.2 Barangay Sta. Margarita	5 couples	November 25, 2003
4.3 Barangay Hacienda Intal	6 couples	December 11, 2003
4.4 Barangay Asinga Via	5 couples + 10 individuals	January 21, 2004
4.5 Barangay C. Versoza	12 couples + 5 individuals	January 24, 2004
4.6 Barangay Pallagao	4 couples + 6 individuals	March 18, 2004

CI Philippines (CIP) also hosted the training-workshop on Population and Environment Program Strategic Planning and Gender held in June 2004 for countries implementing population and environment project funded by USAID with the main purpose of sharing lessons and finding ways how gender concerns can be incorporated in the PE projects. The field exposure at the PE project in Baggao of the participants is a big boost and push for the LGU and the barangays to pursue the project. For more information on workshop results, see **Section III, CI-DC Key Results**.

Applying the learning gained from the training and in the on-the-job work, the health workers are now providing RH services in the community including pre- and post-natal check-ups. To bolster the support to the PE project, the LGU committed to increase the municipal workers by adding the number of midwives assigned for the six covered barangays (at present only 2 for the six barangays) to complement the health services being rendered by the BHWs and traditional birth attendant. The RH/FP services now available at the sitio level (remotest community within the barangay).

Activity 1.2 Deliver reproductive health and family planning supplies and related services to the local communities in the target area.

CI Philippines, through PROCESS Luzon and the municipality of Baggao, is now providing contraceptive pills at the community level based on the distribution scheme designed during the BHWs and midwives RH/FP training. The items are now purchased by CI Philippines under the PE project and sent to PROCESS, which then provides them to the LGU. The LGU delivers the contraceptives to midwives and BHWs who then distribute them to users. Supplies purchased under the PE project are supplementing those that the LGU can provide to complete the stock level required to service all the users. A form was devised for a systematic recording and monitoring of the distribution.

For Year 2, a total of 4,700 cycles of pills were purchased and distributed in addition to the contraceptives purchased by the municipality. The municipality is providing about 60% of the contraceptives to complete the required stock level. Now, the required stock levels for the six barangays are maintained. The RH/FP services already reach up to the remotest communities covered by the PE project. This improvement in delivery of the FP supplies is made possible not only due to having the required quantities of FP supplies but also the commitment of the trained BHWs living in these remotest communities to make their respective homes serve as the final supply depot in the absence of community health units in their areas. Other materials such as first aid kits, medical supplies, OB kits containing thermometer, surgical scissors, antiseptics and umbrellas purchased by the project were given to the trained health workers after the training. This will improve the delivery of RH/FP services and the use of the traditional system being practiced in the community.

Table 2. Current Users, Couples of Reproductive Ages and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in the Six (6) Barangays at Baggao, Cagayan, May 30, 2003 and April 30, 2004

Type of FP Method Used	May 30, 2003		April 30, 2004	
	Number	%	Number	%
Bilateral Tubal Ligation	74	8.7	130	11.6
Non-surgical Vasectomy	-	-	1	0.09
Pill	361	42.6	597	53.4
IUD	240	28.3	195	17.4
Depo-Provera	164	19.3	107	9.6
Natural Family Planning	8	0.9	85	7.6
Condom	1	0.12	3	0.27
Total Current Users/CPR	848	55.3%	1,118	59.0%
Couples of Reproductive Ages	1,533		1,895	

Based on the monitoring records at the barangay health centers and the municipal health office, there was an increase of 3.7 percent of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate from May 2003 to April 2004 as shown in Table 2 above. This information was validated during meetings and consultations with the LGU, barangay councils, and the rural health workers. We reported this information in the March 12, 2004 quarterly meeting of the Regional Population and Education Board (composed of several government agencies, NGOs and private sector--CI Philippines is a co-chair) and the board made a commitment to strengthen its support to the project.

Activity 1.3 Conduct follow up and/or monitoring and evaluation for the RH/FP activities implemented and integrate lessons learned into future implementation plans and LGU and partner activities.

CI Philippines, in partnership with PROCESS Luzon, continued to assess the progress of the project implementation to draw lessons for updating and adjusting plans and strategies when necessary. A quarterly review and planning workshops for the rural workers together with the LGU were conducted for this purpose. A post evaluation survey was also conducted to determine changes in knowledge, attitude and behavior regarding RH/FP and natural resource management from the baseline data collected in Year 1.

Four (4) Quarterly Project Review and Planning Workshops for the midwives, Barangay Health Workers, and LGU were conducted in the Baggao PE Field Office. RH/FP indicators were developed during the workshops (i.e., number of births, deaths, in-migrants, out-migrants, current and new contraceptives users) to be used as major barometers in determining changes and/or future impact of the project. These indicators will be reflected to the Monitoring and Evaluation system that is being developed for the project. Lessons learned and insights generated during these workshops provided guidance to the further refinement of the FY05 work plan.

In April 2004, PROCESS Luzon started a return survey (post survey of the same respondent) to find out results of the interventions among communities covered by the project. Of the original 284 respondents, only 201 or 70.7 percent were interviewed during the return survey. Based on the information gathered, we believe that some surveys were not completed because families already had moved from the project area. The analysis of the available data on the post survey is on-going and expected to be completed in the first quarter of FY05.

The major players of the project are now galvanizing a stronger collaboration in project implementation. The LGU of Baggao already committed to create a Municipal Environment and Natural Resource Office (MENRO) as a part of the municipal structure to work in tandem with the municipal health officer to spearhead the population and environment projects in the municipality. Likewise, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) based in Alcala, Cagayan agreed to create a sub-office in Baggao, Cagayan, to enhance collaboration and coordination for the PE project.

Activity 1.4 Continue IEC awareness campaigns and informal education to build deeper understanding and support for biodiversity conservation.

CI Philippines together with PROCESS Luzon initiated the creation of local Information, Education, Communication campaign (IEC) group to spearhead an awareness campaign in the project area. Barangay leaders of the six barangays and other respected leaders in the community were trained through the Dalaw-Turo Approach (in situ awareness campaign) developed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. This awareness campaign approach was tested and found effective in Protected Areas. Development and reproduction of IEC materials were done to supplement the awareness campaign activities in the ground. A weekly radio program co-hosted by CI Philippines with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources reached a wider audience.

CI Philippines in collaboration with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources conducted the enhancement Dalaw-turo trainers training for the 15 trained local IEC group from the LGU and barangay officials of the six covered barangays. Four (4) dalaw-turo campaign activities were conducted in the project site that serves as on the job training for the group. The local group provided leadership during the conduct of these four (4) sessions. Table 3 lists the sites where these campaigns occurred.

Table 3: Dalaw Turo Sessions Spearheaded by the IEC Local Groups in 4 Barangays

Barangays	Number and Type of Audience	Date Conducted
1. Hacienda Intal	155 – 3 rd & 4 th Year High School students 15 – High School teachers 20 – Brgy. Officials 190 - TOTAL	August 14, 2003
2. Sta. Margarita	264 – community residents (men and women)	August 16, 2003 (During their regular barangay assembly meeting)
3. C. Versoza	60 – community residents	November 28, 2003
4. Hacienda Intal	100 – estimate only; Elem. School children, teachers, community residents, BHWs, Hilots, & CI PE staff & partners from Madagascar, Cambodia, Mexico, & Phils.	June 18, 2004 (during the PE Program Strategic Planning and Gender Workshop)

To complement the *in situ* awareness campaign being spearheaded by the locally trained groups, IEC materials such as flyers, flipcharts on RH/FP and biodiversity posters were produced and distributed. CI Philippines translated some of the information materials into the local dialect (Ilocano). The following IEC materials were produced and distributed.

1. Menstrual cycle illustration - 12 pieces.

2. Bilateral Tubal Ligation and vasectomy illustration – 12 pieces
3. Promotion of Non-scalpel vasectomy with the picture of Gov. Ed Lara of Cagayan as model – 20 pieces.
4. Kalamudingan Waterfalls with the message “We protect ourselves if we protect our forests” 100 pieces
5. Philippine Eagle posters – 6 pieces; specifically distributed in Sitio Tabugan, the habitat area of Phil. Eagle
6. “Causes and Effects” –The Ormoc City Landslide tragedy – 10 pieces
7. Reproduction and distribution of Ilocano version of Indigenous Peoples Rights Act or IPRA Law (RA 8371) – 50 sets.
8. Flier 1- A Case of Population and Environment Project Implementation in Baggao, Cagayan Province, Philippines- 100 copies
9. Flier 2- Influencing Population- Forest Resource Use Dynamics: A Forest Conservation Intervention in Baggao, Cagayan- 100 copies

The Population and Environment project also regularly tackled relevant issues during the weekly radio program co-hosted by CI Philippines and the Department and Environment and Natural Resources, aired by DWPE a local radio station in Cagayan Province. Other radio stations and the local TV network in Tuguegarao City were also used as a venue in discussing population and environment issues.

Apart from the increase of contraceptive use, we observed a decrease in the opening of new area within the natural forest for slash and burn farming. This decrease can be attributed to the intensified awareness campaign in which the local people participated and to the delivery of basic services at site. During the meetings, the women's groups requested to be involved in monitoring illegal activities which still occur in the area, such as timber poaching, hunting and land speculations. Training for monitoring and evaluation involving the women's group has been included in the Year 3 workplan.

As a result of the IEC campaigns in the area, local elementary schools and the barangays covered by the project requested support for their tree planting activities to help restore degraded areas in the locality. CI Philippines began supporting the establishment of common nurseries (both for the barangay and school projects) of the six covered barangays. The municipal government also immediately allotted Ps. 300,000 or \$ 6,000 US dollars in their 2004 budget as their counterpart contribution to this community tree planting efforts.

Four relevant Municipal Ordinances, including the prohibition of in migration within the forest areas of Baggao, are being deliberated at the Sanguniang Bayan (ocal law making body) of the municipality to support the PE project. This has been a direct result of the advocacy and awareness raising efforts.

Objective 2: Build the capacity of target communities to effectively manage the identified Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) Projects.

By building the capacity of target communities to effectively manage the identified Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC), a major goal of this project is to improve management of community forest concessions in key biodiversity areas.

Key activities for accomplishing this objective were:

- Providing technical assistance and support to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), LGU and Peoples Organizations for the review and updating of the Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) management plans;
- Building the capacity of Peoples Organizations and Indigenous People to effectively manage the three CBFMs and the CADC in Baggao; and

- Promoting biodiversity-compatible economic activities within the three CBFMs and the CADC in Baggao.

Activity 2.1 Provide technical assistance and support to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), LGU and Peoples Organizations for the review and updating of the Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and formulation of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) management plans.

In support of the updating of the CBFM management plan of the POs, CI Philippines organized workshops for the CBFM Agreement holders to assess the status of the project vis-à-vis the implementation of their Community Resource Management Framework. The workshops participants were the PO Officers and some members, DENR and LGU staff. In the case of the CADC, consultations and coordination with the National Commission for Indigenous People (NCIP) and the local tribes has initiated the process for developing the CADC management plan.

CI Philippines and PROCESS Luzon conducted two (2) community workshops for two CBFM POs (the Three Diamonds and IAAV Multi-Purpose Cooperatives) with the participation of the LGU Municipal Planning and Development staff (LGU), DENR staff. From the workshops, a number of common themes were generated such as: lack of clear zoning of CBFM areas to delineate multiple use zone and strictly protected zone and outdated population data; lack of information showing the various threats to the CBFM including population pressure brought about by natural birth and in-migration, timber poaching, slash-and-burn farming, wildlife hunting, mining, and collection of limestone in cave areas. Additional important findings emerged during workshops like, the absence of Barangay Development Plans and unclear barangay boundaries. The plan is necessary to integrate projects and activities within to avoid conflicts as most of the barangay residents were not members of the CBFM Peoples Organization.

CI Philippines and PROCESS Luzon organized and conducted a two-day orientation seminar attended by 67 participants to discuss the process of formulating a barangay plan. Following the seminar, five sessions of community planning and mapping were jointly conducted by CI Philippines, PROCESS Luzon, LGU and DENR to generate data from the community. These exercises were participated in by the Barangay Councils, and different sectoral representatives from the community such as farmers, women groups, youth, fishermen, hunters, indigenous people, religious leader, and teachers. From the community maps, management zones were generated in GIS form. The barangay plans are currently undergoing validation and refinements.

The local communities recognized the importance of zoning after looking the results of community mapping. They immediately requested assistance for the delineation and the demarcation of the zones boundaries for better management and protection. The LGU of Baggao immediately crafted an ordinance (currently deliberated at the Sanguniang Bayan) to request concerned government agencies and institutions (DENR, NCIP, NGOs) to assist them for the delineation and demarcation of management zones, and to initiate survey of individual lots within the multiple use zones for the recognition of individual property rights of the upland farmers.

Activity 2.2 Build the capacity of Peoples Organizations and Indigenous People to effectively manage the three CBFMs and the CADC in Baggao.

CI Philippines and its partners in the region processed the result of the evaluation conducted for the CBFM projects as a result of the suspension of their operations due to various violations committed by CBFM holders. From the evaluation reports, modules to strengthen the capacity of the POs to manage their projects were developed. Likewise, as part of the strengthening process, orientation has been scheduled to increase awareness of new policies related to the implementation of conservation and environmental projects.

CI Philippines and PROCESS Luzon in partnership with the DENR, Enterprise Works Worldwide (EWW) and a local NGO called Cagayan Valley Partners in People Development (CAVAPPED) conducted in October 2003, a Sustainability Action Planning seminar for 40 participants from the CBFM projects in

Cagayan. This seminar was intended to address project management capacity gaps of Peoples Organizations identified from the CBFM evaluation reports. Likewise, a 3-day Leadership and Cooperative Management Training for the same Peoples Organizations was conducted in April 2004, attended by 30 participants composed mainly of officers. The same partners organized a Peoples Organization assembly in September 3, 2003 to disseminate the newly enacted Chainsaw Act and its implementing rules and regulations. This forum also served as a venue for the consultations on the proposed DENR policy for strengthening CBFM implementation and production sharing. The Philippine Foundation for Environmental Concerns (PFEC) was invited as a resource speaker on this assembly.

The three Diamonds Multi-Purpose Cooperative, one of the CBFM POs in Baggao, re-organized in February 2004 by electing a new Board of Directors. The two other CBFM POs are now in the process of evaluating their operations and also contemplating re-organization. As a result of the training, the POs accessed capacity building and agro-forestry funds from the eco-governance project funded by USAID through the provincial CBFM Federation and PROCESS.

Also, as consequence of these POs capability building efforts and their participation in barangay development and land use planning, the three POs in the PE project site have become more non-extractive in their management direction relative to the development and protection of their CBFM areas. In the process of integrating the management plans of their CBFM and that of the barangays, realization came to focus more on protecting and developing the CBFMs and CADC for watershed and ecotourism purposes rather than on timber harvesting. Accordingly, the POs and the communities have identified additional potential ecotourism sites to boost further the ecotourism activities in the site. These will complement the Blue Waters and its Caves located within the CBFM area of the Three Diamonds MPCl which this PO is managing with the technical and logistic support from the municipal LGU, as the LGU itself fully recognizes the potential of ecotourism development as the flagship management of CBFM and CADC areas in Baggao.

Activity 2.3 Promote biodiversity-compatible economic activities within the three CBFMs and the CADC in Baggao.

CI Philippines processed the results of the community planning conducted in the five barangays as a start of identifying the priority economic activities suitable to the area. Site assessments followed to verify the different economic alternative projects identified and to gather more information for the feasibility assessment of the identified priority projects. Projects identified were presented to the community for confirmation. From broad technical, socio-economic and environmental considerations, these alternative livelihoods include: agro-forestry projects; eco-tourism; and collection of non-wood forest products like rattan and bamban for small-scale cottages industries.

Towards the establishment of agroforestry projects in the CBFM areas, CIP and PROCESS Luzon conducted a basic Agro-forestry Training course which was attended by 29 participants (both men and women) from the CBFM Peoples Organization members and barangay health workers. The training provided an overview of agroforestry project planning and management, soil and water conservation measures, establishment of nurseries and plantations, and seed technology. A follow-up training on Advanced Agro-forestry was also attended by 32 participants including DENR and LGU staff.

With the technical and financial support from CI Philippines, PROCESS, DENR and the LGU, there were two (2) community nurseries established by the Peoples Organizations (one in Sta. Margarita and one in Asinga Via). These nurseries serve as on-site sources of seedlings to support the establishment of agro-forestry demonstration farms inside the two CBFM projects. Several seedlings of forest and fruit trees are being raised in the nursery in preparation to the coming planting season (rainy days will start October, thus, good for planting). Four (4) other community nurseries were planned to be established (Awallan, Hacienda Intal, Pallagao, and C. Versoza) in partnership with the schools in the barangays.

Undoubtedly, the current interest and support of the municipal and barangay LGUs to further promote ecotourism by capitalizing on the natural endowments present in the CBFM and CADC areas, such as waterfalls, caves and wilderness areas, is expected to generate local initiatives to protect the forests in the

project site and residents will become more inclined to adopt livelihood or micro-enterprises that cater to the needs of eco-tourists and are supportive to preserving the natural landscapes in the area. For instance, the Three Diamonds MPCl which manages the now popular local tourist destination—the Blue Waters and Caves with its selection as the national caving site in April 2005—has intensified its efforts against forest land squatting and kaingin making and is encouraging the upland farmers to join the PO as members to enable them to partake of the technical support given to members such as on agro-forestry among others.

Furthermore, the fund-raising support of PROCESS Luzon to the POs yielded additional UNDP funding to boost further the eco-tourism development in the CBFM sites as alternative to the destructive timber poaching, slash and burn farming and other forest-based extraction livelihood. For the establishment of the agro-forestry, the community are providing counterpart in the form of labor. The project only providing materials for the nursery and plantation and other farm inputs and the community is rendering free labor for all the works.

iii. Lessons Learned

Three major lessons were learned during the past years of project implementation. These are:

- 1) ***Social capital is an important resource***- The progress made by the project in its few months of operation is the result not only of the financial and human resources at its disposal but also of the established presence of the NGOs in the area, especially in environmental management. These existing relationships allowed the project to advance quickly because there was no need to build rapport with the local government unit and the target communities from scratch. The seeds for cooperation had been planted and nurtured for several years.
- 2) ***Joint action/complementation, rather than competition, produces the best results***- The CBFM POs and CADC IP holder can effectively conserve and protect their areas if their plans are harmonized; if they are one in voicing and addressing issues and problems. Likewise, instead of spending time in territorial disputes and bickering over who has jurisdiction or authority over the area and the resources, government agencies (and civil societies) can support these communities by resource sharing.
- 3) ***Action speaks louder than words***- Terms and conditions embodied in MOUs, MOAs, including the Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs) must be translated into actions. If one, both or all parties violate agreements, trust is compromised and the sincerity of actors as natural resource managers is open to question.

B. Madagascar

i. Key Long-Term Program Objectives for Madagascar

For Madagascar, the PE project's global goal is to contribute to biodiversity conservation and to stabilize the population growth rate around and in important high biodiversity areas, with community involvement, in the Manatadia-Zahamena Biological Corridor in eastern Madagascar. CI partners with two local NGOs who have a tradition of working on health and environment projects at the grassroots level. Asos is working in the southern part of the corridor, and MATEZA is working in the northern part of the corridor. To achieve this goal, two specific objectives are defined:

- Improve reproductive health services use and improve child health; and,
- Reduce forest cover loss and biodiversity loss; reduce illegal forest use by improving agricultural techniques.

During this report period, most of these activities were completed. The main activities were: database collection completed; community-based structures reinforced; community-based capacity building continued; NGO capacity building continued; IEC/Behavior Change Campaign (BCC) strategies implemented; and monitoring and evaluation system designed.

The national Health-Population-Environment NGO consortium Voahary Salama (VS) contributed to the success of this integrated project. Their input and technical support was very useful in improving program operations and integration, and the project and its partners will continue to collaborate with VS throughout FY05 on these types of program strengthening activities.

ii. Discussion of Key Results for Madagascar

Objective 1: Increase local capacity in child and maternal health and improve access to quality reproductive healthcare and family planning services in the Mantadia-Zahamena Biological Corridor.

Activity 1.1 Expand information, education and communication (IEC) campaign to improve understanding of RH/FP and its importance to healthy families and healthy environment

In both target areas, Asos and Mateza worked to build local capacity of the community-based health workers and animators from the forest committees and conducted IEC/BCC with a variety of methods: counseling; visual tools; home visits; village theater; puppet shows; and folkloric song and dance. The scope of methods for delivering key messages offers different sources of information that may appeal to disparate community groups. It also reinforces important messages and themes so that individuals may receive the same message from many sources.

The different themes of IEC/BCC during the reporting period were:

- Capacity and awareness building in vaccinations and RH/FP, including use of injectible methods;
- Nutritional education for women, especially pregnant women;
- Empowerment and re-training of community-based health workers in RH/FP supply distribution, stock management and organization;
- Sanitation, composting, and water purification;
- Reforestation and anti-tavy (anti-slash-and-burn) techniques; and,
- Training of farmers' groups in subsistence family gardening and alternative livelihoods.

Project staff targeted women with children less than five years old, pregnant women, existing women's groups, newly established groups (such as the women's nutrition teams), other community groups, and local and traditional authorities.

Key accomplishments in this activity include:

- Strategies of communication developed and validated by communities;
- "Champion Community" and "Farmer to Farmer" approaches adopted as communication strategies;
- 24 community based agents trained in puppet shows (Asos) and 9 groups of marionette theater groups trained (Mateza);
- 4 folkloric groups functional in Asos sites and 10 groups functional in Mateza sites;
- Theatre shows held in 36 sites about reforestation and family planning;
- Consciousness raising about family planning, nutrition, vaccination by EFEN (women's nutrition groups) accomplished in 36 sites;
- EFEN and village animators trained in "message transferring techniques;"
- Counseling about family planning completed in 165 households by EFEN (Mateza sites);
- Puppet shows spread integrated PE messages in 21 sites (Asos sites) and in 41 village theatre presentations in the north (Mateza);
- 55 EFEN groups formed in Mateza sites, and 15 EFEN groups trained in improved green garden techniques (Asos); and,
- 20 awareness-raising/social mobilization days with folkloric song and dance, community theater, and competitions to reinforce integrated PE messages (Asos) and 25 days in Mateza's target area.

Table 4: Number of IEC Events and Total Participants (Asos sites)

Commune	Number of sessions	Number attending awareness days	Total number attending any event
Ambohibary (5 sites)	37	318	590
Lakato (6 sites)	66	312	987
Maroseranana (5 sites)	53	468	2131
Didy (5 sites)	27	674	983
TOTAL	173	1772	4725

The Champion Community approach was developed by Voahary Salama and has been successful in a number of sites where other NGOs work. Communities assemble to select goals for vaccination rates, anti-tavy measures, reforestation, contraceptive prevalence rates, and other indicators of community health. After one year, the community assesses its progress towards these goals. Table 5 demonstrates the percentage of targets that were reached for a number of sites during Year Two of the project.

Table 5: Champion Community Results (Asos sites)

Commune	Number of participants	Percentage progress towards goals in sites
AMBOHIBARY (AMPAHITRA)	329	1 st : Mangabe : 77 / 100 2 nd : Farizana : 73 / 100 3 rd : Besariaka : 50 / 100 4 th : Marovitsika : 43 / 100 5 th : Tanambao Sahambilo : 41 / 100
LAKATO	1036	1 st : Ambodigavo ; 77 / 100 2 nd : Ambodivarongy : 73 / 100 3 rd : Manasamena : 71 / 100 4 th : Ambatomasina : 61 / 100 5 th : Ampasimbola : 57 / 100 6 th : Tsaratampona : 47 / 100
MAROSERANANA	846	1 st : Ampitabe Manandriana ; 60 / 100 2 nd : Bezono : 53 / 100 3 rd : Ambodivoangibe : 52 / 100 4 th : Bekitrana : 50 / 100 5 th : Fanjahirana : 31 / 100
DIDY	350	1 st : Antsevabe : 66 / 100 2 nd : Ambohijanahary : 62 / 100 3 rd : Ambodivato : 51 / 100 4 th : Ambohibe : 50 / 100 5 th : Anjohibe : 47 / 100
TOTAL	2561	

Activity 1.2 Complete the first training course for community health promoters in basic RH/FP with linkages to environmental health. Conduct the course in additional communities.

During the reporting period, training themes were identified and training completed. Key accomplishments under this activity include:

- 25 health promoters trained in 4 methods of family planning (Asos) and 72 village health workers trained and functioning (Mateza);

- 25 community-based health workers (Asos) and 39 community health workers (Mateza) received capacity building training and are functional; and,
- 9 heads of health centers of the district health service in Vavatenina trained in 4 methods of family planning.

These activities have already had a recorded impact on contraceptive prevalence rates, vaccination rates, and the construction of latrines and composts. In the area where Asos is working, CPR rose from 3.8% to 11.3% in just four months (see Figure 1 and Table 6 below). Table 8 shows that Mateza activities also helped to raise CPR slightly, and that vaccination rates in the area increased significantly, especially for measles and anti-tetanus vaccinations.

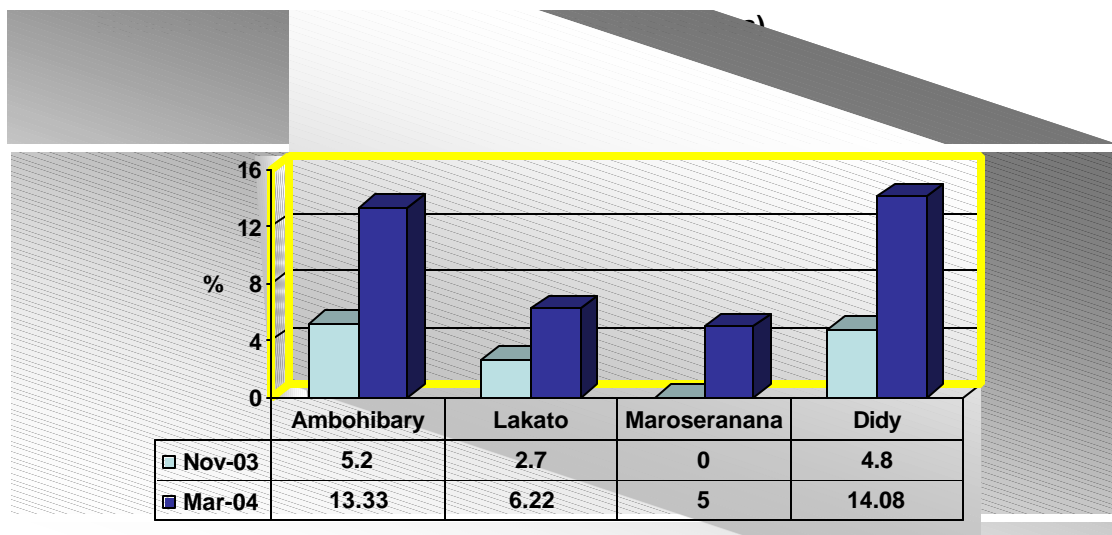


Table 6 Contraceptive and Vaccination Rates in Target Areas (Asos)

Commune	Nb women 15-49	Nb women using contraception Nov 03	%	Nb women using contraception March 04	%	Depo- P	LoF
Ambohibary	345	19	5.2	46	13.3	28	18
Lakato	627	17	2.7	39	6.2	22	17
Maroseranana	420	0	0	21	5.0	-	21
Didy	1817	87	4.8	256	14.1		
TOTAL	3209	122	3.8	362	11.3	50	56

Likewise, complete vaccination of children under five rose from 13.5 to 30.8% between November 2003 and June 2004 (see Figure 2 and Table 7).

Figure 2: Complete Vaccination Coverage in Children Under Five (Asos sites)

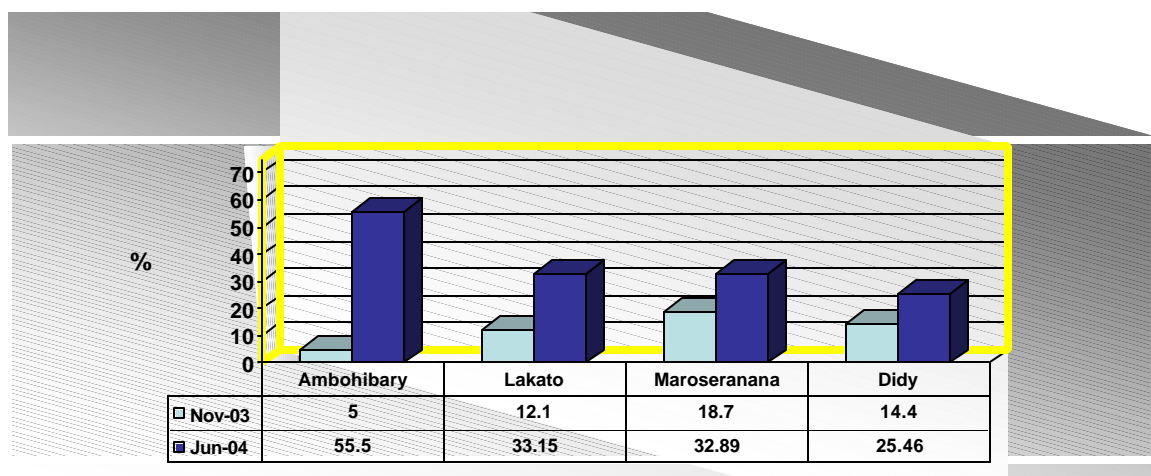


Table 7: Complete Vaccination Coverage in Children Under Five (Asos sites)

Commune	Nb Pop total	Nb children 0-5 years old	Nb of vaccinated children Nov 03	%	Nb of vaccinated children June 04	%
Ambohibary	1641	303	15	4.95	155	51.15
Lakato	2878	552	67	12.12	183	33.15
Maroseranana	2116	383	72	18.7	126	32.89
Didy	8658	1547	223	14.4	394	25.46
TOTAL	15293	2785	377	13.5	858	30.8

Working in the northern, remote part of the Zahemana-Mantadia biodiversity corridor, MATEZA conducted family planning and vaccination awareness raising campaigns and helped to deliver services to communities in the area. Table 8 below provides information on the types of vaccinations provided and family planning user rates, showing an increase across all categories in Year 2 of the project.

Table 8: Vaccination Coverage and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate in the Intervention Sites of Mateza (Health Center Level Data)

Year	BCG (TB)	DTCP3 (diphtheria, tetanus, pertusis)	ATR (measles)	ATT2 (tetanus)	Rate of Family Planning Regular Users
2002	78.18%	65.35%	21.89%	18.58%	4.09%
2003	98.72%	84.46%	72.02%	31.52%	5.65%

Note: Mateza did not provide numbers of infants vaccinated and women following RH/FP, only percentages.

Objective 2: Reduce forest cover loss and biodiversity loss; reduce forest illegal use by improved agricultural techniques.

Activity 2.1 Work with communities to implement natural resource management (NRM) plans for subset of communities in the target areas; conduct related trainings.

During the past year, key achievements in this activity were:

- Asos and Mateza staff trained in biodiversity importance and biodiversity conservation, integrated themes, IEC/CCC & monitoring and evaluation through Voahary Salama technical support;
- 62 village animators trained in communication techniques, hygiene, reforestation and planning, in Asos sites; and,
- 21 community based action plans written for Asos sites
- 60,845 plants reforested in Mateza intervention sites
- 32 groups of farmers (or 109 people) learned about new rice production techniques and adopted new techniques on 20 hectares of land (Mateza)
- 23 study or demonstration plots were begun with fish farming and beekeeping (Mateza)

As a result of community plans, 292 latrines and 222 new composts were constructed (see Table 9). Plans will continue to be implemented during the following years of the project.

Table 9: Toilets and Composts Constructed (Asos sites)

Commune	Toilets constructed	Composts constructed
Ambohibary	26	34
Lakato	129	112
Maroseranana	35	38
Didy	102	38
TOTAL	292	222

Activity 2.2 Implement alternative livelihood and nutrition training for recruited Women's Nutrition Teams (EFENs).

For this reporting period, alternative livelihood activities and new agricultural production practices that are biodiversity-friendly have occurred in conjunction with several IEC/BCC events. A number of demonstration sites and projects have been established, which in following years will be expanded. Table 10 shows the number of rice, tomato, fruit tree, potato, and bean seeds that have been planted in four communes. The techniques used to grow these foods maintain the forest's integrity and provide essential staples and micro-nutrients for farmers and their families.

Table 10: Number of Seeds Dispatched (Asos sites)

Commune	Nb Population	Nb of Comm- community groups	Nb of mem- bers	Nb of DA	Nb of family garden s	Rice (27- 87)	Tomato	Fruit trees	Potatoes and Beans
Ambohibary	1641	21	248	05	40	X	X	-	-
Lakato	2878	08	114	20	124	X	X	-	-
Maroseranana	2116	10	247	05	08	X	X	-	-
Didy	8658	09	81	08	95	X	X	X	X
TOTAL	15293	48	771	38	267				

D A : Demonstration Area «parcelle de démonstration »

In addition to supporting sustainable agricultural techniques and seeds for nutritional foods, the project staff have overseen reforestation efforts in denuded areas. Table 11 shows the number of eucalyptus trees planted in four communes.

Table 11: Number of Trees Planted for Reforestation (Asos sites)

Commune	Number of trees (eucalyptus)
Ambohibary	2250
Lakato	6473
Maroseranana	-
Didy	2032
TOTAL	10755

As mentioned in the earlier discussion of RH/FP outreach and education, Mateza has been working in all its intervention sites with the women's nutrition (EFEN) groups to implement alternative livelihoods and capacity building in nutrition training. As a part of this activity, women learn to plant vegetables, beans and other plants to improve nutrition of the local population. The Mateza team conducted an infant nutrition monitoring activity in the spring of 2002 and 2003, and the results are presented below in Table 12. Overall, the percentage of children with good nutrition rose, but the percentage of infants in need of nutritional supplements also increased slightly. This implies a continuing challenge for the project to increase nutritional status in the target areas.

Table 12: Utilization Rate from Nutritional Surveillance of Infants (Ages 0 to 3 years) at EFEN (women's groups) sites by weight (Mateza)

Nutritional Information	Year	
	2002	2003
Total Number of infants being followed through weighing	2941	3253
	Percentage of Children Weighed	
Infants Measuring in Green Category (healthy)	62.43	79.74
Infants Measuring in Yellow Category (at risk)	35.53	17.25
Infants Measuring in Red Category (in need of nutritional supplements)	2.04	3.01

Activity 2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

The project has made progress in identifying its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and accomplishments under this activity include:

- All sites (32) have established baseline data and completed participatory rural appraisals. Data were validated with communities.
- Data collection systems are in place with the communes, local authorities (community chiefs), and health centers.
- Monitoring and evaluation plan written for both NGO and community levels.

CI, Asos and MATEZA created the M&E plan, with technical support from Voahary Salama, in an October 2003 workshop. Data collection occurs yearly through Participatory Rural Appraisal. Partner NGOs then analyze the data and use it to inform a community action plan, site by site, for the following year.

An IEC campaign and festival were held in June 2004, in several sites to assess progress of each activity. An important lesson that CI staff noted during this event was that CI as an organization is not well recognized among the target populations. However, it was clear that community members understand the relationships among donors, NGOs, and local public authorities. This has implications for the sustainability of the project, and CI will in the future examine its relationships at all levels of the project. Project staff also concluded that future festivals and social mobilization activities should offer more significant and numerous prizes to participants to maintain their interest.

C. Cambodia

i) Key Long-Term Objectives for Cambodia

The goal of the project is to reduce population pressures on biodiversity in the Cardamoms Conservation Landscape (CCL). To achieve the project goal, CI, CARE Cambodia, and Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW) are collaborating on implementing a reproductive health and family planning (RH/FP) component that is integrated with existing regional conservation and development strategies in the CCL. Reducing population pressures on the CCL will reduce the number of people that must rely on illegal use of the natural resources that exist within protected areas of the CCL.

ii) Discussion of Key Results for Cambodia

Objective 1: Enable target communities to adopt safe RH/FP practices, to improve access to quality RH/FP services and thereby mitigate population pressure on KBAs.

Activity 1.1 Health Care Post designed and initiated; Health volunteers interviewed, selected and trained; Preparation for baseline survey underway; Recruitment of Health Department staff person underway.

The partnership with CARE Cambodia was formed promptly after the initiation of this grant in the spring of 2004 and progress has been rapid. The Thma Bang health post (in Roussey Chrum commune) has now been constructed and it will be opened officially in September, with a ceremony that includes key stakeholders and representatives. The health post has been equipped with 2 writing desks, moving chairs, 5 chairs for patients, 1 cabinet for documents and 1 cabinet for storage of drugs.

The health volunteers that act as support staff for the health post and outreach system have been selected and trained, according to the work plan: Ten health volunteers have been selected and trained in ante-natal care, post-natal care, birth spacing, immunization and ARI/CDD. This represents that first half of the training package to be delivered. In September, the volunteers will be trained in birth spacing, RH/FP and STI prevention. In addition, fifteen health volunteers have been interviewed, selected and trained in safe delivery practice.

The focus of FY04 activities has been on establishing the basic infrastructure for health services delivery. Activities in FY05 will consolidate health services delivery and focus upon awareness raising, particularly with regards to RH/FP.

The existing baseline data from CARE Cambodia in the region is currently being examined so that an appropriate survey can be designed for the PE intervention sites. This will require coordination with one other health NGO that is active in the target area. Finally, it is anticipated that the Government Health Post staff person will be recruited by September 2004.

Population data from for the target area is presented below in Table 13. If we extrapolate from national data, we can say that the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate is less than 20 percent. In the communes where CI has conducted Participatory Rural Appraisal, fertility rates were calculated by local authorities. The accuracy of this data is unknown. Nationally, the fertility rate is 3.3 percent (Year 2003 Demographic Statistics).

Table 13 Target Population for Health Post and RH/FP Service Delivery

Commune name	Total Population	Number of Women	Fertility
Thma Dan Peuv	260	142	-
Prolay	554	227	-
Russey Chrum	556	318	-
Chumnoab	222	121	1.8% *
Tatai Leu	375	194	3.46%
TOTAL:	1967	1002	

* NB. The low fertility rate in Chumnoab could be due to: (i) small population, (ii) calculations being made using anecdotal data over a three year period, (iii) the population of Chumnoab has been displaced for nearly thirty years. People have been returning home since 1997, so it is difficult to measure a base population.

Activity 1.2 Outreach system to Areng communities designed

A number of planning meetings have been held between CARE and CI, in order to plan the outreach system to the Areng Valley. An indicative work plan and budget have been prepared, with careful consideration given to the logistics of remote area health services delivery. Cooperation between CI and CARE has been discussed in order to set up the emergency referral system for remote villages. This will require access to some CI infrastructure and transport in the area.

Objective 2: Support effective integration of RH/FP services into local government planning and to build local capacities for natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

Activity 2.1 Conservation priority areas are identified around two target communes; PLUP field work initiated for two target communes

The Participatory Land Use Planning or PLUP process has been initiated in two communes; Chumnoab and Tatai Leu. Significant effort was required to build the "PLUP team". This required capacity building, consolidation of the team (clear definition of roles and responsibilities), preparation of a six-month work plan and negotiation with community and government stakeholders.

Once PLUP was launched, the team worked in both communes simultaneously. A three-day Participatory Rural Appraisal process was held in each commune, with special attention paid to use of natural resources in the area. Subsequently the results were analyzed and feedback was provided to community members, with additional inputs being incorporated into a report.

During the PRA process very high attendance rates were observed and there was active participation of men, women and children. We are confident that nearly every household in the commune was represented at these meetings. People worked in smaller groups, in order to facilitate inputs from all stakeholders. The results of smaller group meetings were then presented to the whole group at the end.

Table 14 PLUP Meetings and Attendance, FY04

Commune	Type of meeting, number of participants	Date conducted
Chumnoab	PRA, 60 – 80 people Land Use Mapping, 60 - 80 people	12 – 14 February 2004 5 - 10 March 2004
Tatai Leu	PRA, 80 - 100 people Land Use Mapping, 80 -100 people	8 – 10 February 2004 16 – 21 March 2004

The participatory mapping of current land use was then initiated using aerial photographs as a base. Villagers and PLUP facilitators conducted multiple transect walks and drew “land use zones” onto the aerial photographs. This data is currently being compiled in a GIS database. It will be overlaid onto biological data that was collected in target areas during the dry season of 2003 – 2004.

Activity 2.2 Planning and assessment phase; Initiate dialogue with target communes

Time and effort has been spent with the CI-Cambodia communities’ team about the role that we will play with respect to Commune Development planning and the contribution that we will make. Our planning and assessment efforts were fast tracked because of the timing of the Commune Development Planning process, which began in July 2004. We have been able to engage commune chiefs, as well as the District-level government facilitators, that guide the commune development planning process.

Objective 3: Improve regional planning for conservation and development in the CCL through demographic analyses and threat mitigation strategies.

Activity 3.1 Threats to biodiversity conservation identified in Koh Kong and Pursat Provinces

The regional planning process has been initiated, with first steps building upon current efforts to prepare a protected area management plan. The first steps have included: (i) Identification of conservation priorities in the protected area through protected area planning process; (ii) Identification of immediate and underlying threats; (iii) Definition and Outline of the process to be undertaken in initial threats assessment.

The management plan is being drafted by CI, in collaboration with our government counterparts, the Forestry Administration (FA). The PLUP work will be described in the management plan as the foundation of community engagement and park zoning. In effect, the PLUP process means that local communities are developing “community based natural resource management plans” that will eventually be integrated in the protected forest management plan. The PLUP process complements the more “top-down” regional planning process, which engages Government at higher levels.

The preparation phase has also included a process of “socializing stakeholders”. This is still ongoing, but we have already formed key alliances with representatives from UNDP the Ministry of Interior. These contacts have agreed to help with institutional mapping process and have provided input the overall design of the regional planning activity.

Finally, the required partnerships for this activity have also been initiated. For example, Flora and Fauna International has agreed to work together with us and will perhaps provide additional funding support.

Activity 3.2 Population growth and demographic threat to biodiversity assessment initiated for the CCPF.

Work on addressing the underlying threats related to migration and population growth commenced with the initiation of a “management plan” for the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest. This involved introducing requirements of regional planning to the CI and partner project team through socializing staff to the area-based planning processes and the scope of information requirements. Initial emphasis was placed upon developing a regional threats analysis and concurrent management planning efforts (ongoing) as the first step in an iterative process that can be progress through commune/district level to provincial/regional levels of planning.

A threats assessment was completed for the protected forest, which is a subset of the landscape, and this has formed the basis for development of the management plan. In December 2004, the threats assessment will have been extended to address the whole landscape. The management planning process for the CCPF is the same as the regional planning process in terms of process and content.

III. Discussion of Key Results for CI-DC PE Program

A. CI-DC Technical Leadership and Support

Objective 1: Improve knowledge and capacity of CI staff and partners on the links between population and conservation, by providing direct technical support and training

In July 2003, the DC-based manager for the PE project left the organization to pursue further academic studies, and the program became a part of CI's People and Protected Areas (PPA) department. This move strengthened the position of the PE program within CI, since this department's mission is to assist CI's regional programs with technical assistance and strategic planning for a range of issues in key biodiversity protected areas, including population pressures. Given some of the challenges in starting up PE activities within the three original country programs, PPA staff decided to undertake an assessment of the status of activities, results to date and future possibilities for forging PE linkages within the broader institutional mandate of achieving conservation outcomes. This assessment began in October 2003 and PPA staff presented a report with three recommendations to CI senior management in November 2003. The assessment reinforced the organization's niche in spearheading PE projects, and included three recommendations for immediate action, including:

- hiring a director with significant USAID experience to manage and ensure compliance with the grant requirements;
- hiring a technical resource person to assist the director in supporting the country level programs;
- renegotiating the terms of the grant to ensure reporting schedules and other components were updated.

In January 2004, CI hired a new director, Janet Edmond, an international public health professional with seven years of conservation experience. Edmond came to CI from the USAID-funded Partners for Health Reform *plus* project, where she helped to provide developing countries technical assistance with strengthening health services such as family planning and reproductive health, maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS. Prior to receiving a Masters in Public Health (MPH), Edmond worked for World Wildlife Fund supporting the Africa and Madagascar program. This combined experience in conservation and health met the requirements of the management needs for the position. Senior management decided, due to budget constraints, to postpone hiring a technical resource person until FY05 depending on supplemental sources of funding.

Activity 1.1 Provide technical support to field programs with PE projects

Throughout the spring of 2004, Edmond and Carol Boender, University of Michigan PE fellow with the program since 2001, worked with CI's Finance and Grants staff and the USAID CTO to revise the grant agreement components and submitted a proposed amendment in May 2004. In addition, the project secured \$350,000 in additional funding for FY05 during the annual budgeting process. In order to help strengthen program implementation, Edmond and Boender also made site visits to Madagascar (March 2004) and Cambodia (June 2004). In June 2004, the Philippines country program hosted a workshop for all CI's PE country programs, including the Mexico project funded by the Packard Foundation, to share lessons learned and begin working to create a conceptual framework for PE within the context of CI's institutional strategy and outcomes framework.

As mentioned above, USAID funded the PE Program's first Strategic Planning and Gender Workshop from June 15-20, 2004 at the Hotel Roma, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, Philippines. Hosted by the CI Philippines Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor (SMBC), the workshop aimed to produce a general vision of how Population and Environment projects contribute to achieving conservation outcomes and how to integrate gender concerns in the program. Twenty-five participants attended the workshop, including CI staff and partners from Madagascar, Mexico, Guatemala, Cambodia, and the Philippines as well as representatives from USAID/Philippines, Guatemala, and two Packard-funded PE projects in the Philippines, PESCO-Dev (Save the Children) and IPOPCORM (PATH Foundation Philippines.) There were five trainers from CI

Washington, USAID's Office of Population and Reproductive Health, Cultural Practice and DevTech Systems from the USA who shared their expertise with the participants for the whole duration of the workshop. **See Annex 1, Participant List.**

The workshop covered a variety of topics ranging from sharing and synthesizing PE lessons learned across programs, incorporating gender issues into program objectives, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation concerns. **See Annex 2, Workshop Agenda.** Workshop results include: an increased awareness among participants of the threats (direct and indirect) to achieving conservation outcomes in critical biodiversity areas due to range of population pressures and linkages among population and environment responses; synthesis of these threats and responses into a draft "conceptual framework" for analyzing PE threats and responses; identification of a core set of indicators for the PE programs to monitor progress and compare results; increased awareness about the role of gender in achieving project objectives and the need to incorporate gender-based indicators in monitoring and evaluation protocols; and increased cooperation and technical assistance across country programs.

Following on the June workshop, CI staff began planning the next steps for consolidating the components of the conceptual framework and revising the draft paper prepared for the workshop, designing a dissemination strategy for internal CI review, and preparing for the November 2004 World Conservation Congress and related workshops which will focus on these types of broader PE issues.

B. CCC Activities

Objective 1: Develop structural capacity to absorb new member organizations and increase visibility and influence.

Developing structural capacity to absorb new member organizations and increase visibility and influence helps to increase membership. While the group's activities continue to rely on frequent personal contact among members, structure provides accountability and room for growth.

The key activity for accomplishing this objective was to develop organizational principles for the CCC.

Activity 1.1: Develop organizational principles.

Organizational principles were developed in Year 1 and implemented beginning May 1, 2003. The principles serve as the CCC's charter. In addition, during Year 2, the Steering Committee developed a Strategic Plan for 2004-2007 in two half-day workshops facilitated by Foundations of Success with funding from member organization World Wildlife Fund. Members also contributed several hours of staff time to writing and revising the Plan. The new Vision and Mission statements that emerged from the process are:

Vision: We hold a vision of a world where individuals and communities actively conserve biodiversity and live sustainably.

Mission: Our mission is to achieve **the design and broad-scale adoption of approaches that integrate conservation with social development issues** such as population, health, education and the economy, with the goal of contributing to our vision.

We foster **innovation, communication, collaboration and institutional change** within member organizations and among conservation and development practitioners generally.

The coalition promotes a holistic approach that recognizes that conservation is a social issue and that engaging communities in the work of conservation is critical. At local, regional and international scales, the community conservation approach promotes local empowerment through information exchange, technical assistance and training, applied research and promotion of policy reform. Our approach recognizes communities as legitimate and necessary partners – it respects the needs, values, and traditions of local people (individuals and communities) and emphasizes equity and transparency. The approach also calls for understanding the dynamics of cultural and ethnic diversity and population dynamics and recognizes the

importance of a gender perspective in natural resource management. Partnering across disciplines is essential to this approach.

The goals of the Plan are to:

1. Contribute to the body of knowledge on the most effective and efficient ways of integrating conservation and development.
2. Increase the investment in and the practice of integrated approaches.
3. Increase communications about integrated approaches within and across disciplines and sectors.

The four strategies outlined in the Plan are as follows:

Strategy 1: Facilitate the provision of technical assistance across member and related organizations.

Strategy 2: Conduct analysis and guidance on integrated approaches, including evaluating their impacts, and how to measure the effectiveness of integrated approaches (indicators, tools, methods, etc.).

Strategy 3: Provide a forum for strategic thinking and innovation.

Strategy 4: Engage in networking, joint publication and dissemination of relevant information.

Each strategy is linked to expected results, activities, communications/marketing plans, financial plans, and monitoring plans. This Plan will direct the CCC's continued fundraising efforts and provide a framework for activities over the next three years. For more details, see the attached plan in **Annex 3**.

Objective 2: Continue to advance the exchange of information and ideas among member organizations.

Continuing to advance the exchange of information and ideas among member organizations helps to better disseminate critical learning of member institutions. Regular meetings with presentations from member organizations and guests are the cornerstones of CCC activities. They are central to the processes of collaboration and institutional change.

The key activity for accomplishing this objective was:

- Continuing monthly meetings and seminars with presentations from member organizations and guests working in community conservation.

Activity 2.1: Continue monthly meetings and seminars with presentations from member organizations and guests working in community conservation.

We sponsored nine presentations and seminars in the reporting period, which served as the central "forum for communication, collaboration, and institutional change," as stated in the mission. These meetings included presentations from guests, who provided perspectives on population-environment programming and social science in conservation, and members who gave updates on advocacy efforts for integrated programming in international development and conservation, programs in Madagascar, the World Parks Congress, migration and conservation issues, community wetland protection in China, and conservation on agricultural lands. The speakers and titles of the presentations were:

- Michael Mascia, AAAS Fellow: "The Other Face of Science in Conservation: Social Science for Protected Areas"
- Jesse Buff of Population Action International: "Update on Congressional Trips: Madagascar"
- Alleyne Regis of RARE: "Radio Dramas for PE Awareness"
- Henry Cano of ProPeten: "Common Causes: Conservation and Population: On-the-Ground and On-The-Hill"
- Connie Campbell of USAID, Judy Oglethorpe of WWF, and Christina Ellis of JGI: "Update on World Parks Congress"
- Nancy Harris of JSI and Colby Gottart: "The Champion Community Approach in Madagascar"
- Juan Seve of IRG: "The Sanjiang Plain Wetland Protection Project in Northeastern China"
- Panel of six distinguished speakers in half-day workshop, co-sponsored by the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group: "Human Migration and Conservation: Issues and Interventions"

- Sarah Lynch of WWF: “Meat and Potato Issues in Biodiversity Conservation on Agricultural Lands” and Cyndi Janetzko and JD Doliner, Consultants: “Bananas, Broccoli and Sesame Seeds-Financing Organic Agriculture in Latin America,” jointly with the Eco-Agriculture Partners

Objective 3: Disseminate information to the wider international conservation and development community.

Disseminating information to the wider international conservation and development community helps to better circulate critical learning of member institutions. During the reporting period, CCC members finalized the most substantial CCC product to date—a CD-Rom compiling social science tools applicable to conservation work.

The key activities for accomplishing this objective were:

- Creating a CD-based resource kit of social science tools for conservation planning and management.
- Seeking other activities to disseminate collective knowledge of the CCC, and implementing them.

Activity 3.1: Create a CD-based resource kit of social science tools for conservation planning and management.

A CCC taskforce developed the CD-Rom, “Putting Conservation in Context: Social Science Tools for Conservation Practitioners,” completing the project in August 2003. The CD includes tools and resources in population-environment, participatory approaches to conservation, incorporating a gender perspective, adaptive management, socio-economic analysis, governance, and capacity building, among others. The taskforce reviewed tools and resources from more than 50 organizations and selected the best products to include in the CD. Short introductions to each topic gain the attention and interest of the user, and materials provided can be borrowed by the end-user.

It was launched at the World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa, with 2500 copies distributed to natural resource managers, conservation field staff, scientists, policymakers, and leaders from around the world. In November 2003, the CCC and the Environmental Change and Security Project released the CD for distribution in Washington, DC with a reception at the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars. Speakers at the event included Tom Lovejoy (WWIC), Eckhard Kleinau (EHP), Connie Campbell (USAID), and Judy Oglethorpe (WWF). Attendees numbered 74 and represented a wide variety of donor, multilateral, non-governmental, governmental, consultant, health, conservation, and scientific organizations.

Activity 3.2: Seek other activities to disseminate collective knowledge of the CCC, and implement them.

In addition to regular meetings, the CCC added special presentations and working group and taskforce meetings to its repertoire this year. Two thematic working groups have been created—the Migration Working Group and the Gender Working Group. The Migration Working Group and CI supported a consultant to research the links between human migration and biodiversity, investigate interventions that have attempted to address those links, and report on three case studies. Jointly with the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group, this working group also organized and sponsored a half-day seminar on the following topics: migration to high biodiversity areas, potential responses, policy interventions, community level population planning, and the impact of refugees. The seminar received very high evaluations from participants, many of whom expressed a need for ongoing collaboration in this area.

The Gender Working Group examined its interests and began the process of identifying gaps in gender and conservation that the Coalition may work towards filling. At the close of the reporting period, this working group had been approved to conduct two workshops and produce accompanying posters at the World Conservation Congress in Bangkok in November 2004. These workshops and posters are:

- Taking Gender Integration and Ecosystem Management to Scale
- Gender Makes the Difference: Policies, Programs and Projects for Conservation, Health and

Poverty Reduction

Poster production is supported by TNC.

Objective 4: Increase membership

Increasing membership helps to better disseminate critical learning of member institutions. High-profile speakers, in turn, help to increase membership by drawing attention to the work of the CCC. Similarly, the use of brochures and web technology allows new members to better understand the mission and activities of the group.

The number of individuals who receive announcements of the CCC and other events related to community conservation and multi-sectoral approaches has continued to grow. Official institutional membership in the CCC has grown to eleven organizations. New members have been added to the original group of founding institutions, including Jane Goodall Institute and John Snow, Inc. In addition, a number of other organizations and individuals have become involved with the CCC for the first time, such as the Bonobo Conservation Initiative.

The key activities for accomplishing this objective were:

- Identifying and holding special events that will increase the Coalition's visibility.
- Produce brochures on the CCC to disseminate at meetings, conferences and seminars.
- Creating a CCC webpage.

Activity 4.1: Identify and hold special events that will increase the Coalition's visibility.

This year, the Coalition held several events with high profile speakers and topics. The CD-Rom launch event for "Putting Conservation in Context: Social Tools for Conservation Practitioners," a reception for the Washington-DC community of conservation, health, and development professionals, was particularly well received. In addition, the CCC cosponsored events with the Izaak Walton League of America, the Ecoagriculture Partners, and the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group. Guest lectures for regular CCC meetings drew in many people that had never attended a CCC event before.

Activity 4.2: Produce brochures on the CCC to disseminate at meetings, conferences and seminars.

The one-page flyer with basic information about the CCC that was designed, printed, and distributed to members during the last reporting period has been updated as new member organizations have joined the CCC and other activities have progressed. It now covers two pages and includes photos of CCC activities. Members carry these flyers to conferences, meetings, and other venues for sharing information. A member of the Gender Working Group also began developing a CCC logo to be included on WCC posters and possibly on other CCC products.

Activity 4.3: Create a CCC webpage.

The CCC Partner Page on the FRAME Project website has added improved graphics and layout. These changes have prompted discussion within the group about whether or not the CCC should invest in its own independent website or continue having a member organization host the site. The Steering Committee is currently reviewing budget needs for an independent website.